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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 21, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 68° 3 p.m. 66°
Humidity 85° 95°

November 21, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 57° 3 p.m. 57°
Humidity 46° 37°

WEATHER FORECAST
RAINY.

Barometer 29.97

8104 日八十月十

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

四拜禮 十一月十一日英曆

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50 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FINAL NAVAL BATTLE PLANNED.

German Fleet was Ordered to Sea.

MUTINY PREVENTED A PAN-GERMAN RESOLVE.

London, November 19.
The statement by Sir Eric Geddes, cable on the 9th inst., regarding the German Fleet refusing battle with the British Fleet, is confirmed by *Vorwärts* in the course of a historic review of the origin of the Revolution.
The paper says the pan-Germans planned a final great naval battle in which Germany was to sacrifice her last ship and 80,000 men.
The Fleet actually received orders to put to sea on October 28. The sailors were told it was for manoeuvres, but they intercepted farewell letters from officers to relatives which showed that they were going to battle. The result was that the Fleet mutinied and this started the Revolution.

GERMAN NAVAL SURRENDER.

The Arrival of the "Konigsberg."

CONFERENCE SATISFIES ADMIRAL BEATTY.

London, November 19.
The Admiralty description of the naval surrender mission shows that the *Konigsberg's* arrival at the appointed rendezvous was considerably delayed owing to her varying the course previously indicated by the British. One such variation was in order to make a detour about the German minefield which the British had long since swept up.
Some anxiety was felt lest the *Konigsberg*, in the mist, should attempt to enter the Firth of Forth unescorted. The *Konigsberg* flew Vice Admiral von Meurer's flag at the topmast, the German ensign at the peak and the white flag at the main.
After the *Konigsberg* had anchored off Inchkeith at evening on the 15th inst. a motor launch cruised in the neighbourhood to prevent communication with the shore.
The Conference began in the evening and was resumed at noon on the 16th inst. Admiral Beatty was assisted by Admiral Madden, Second in Command of the Grand Fleet, while Vice Admiral Tyrwhitt participated at certain stages. Vice Admiral von Meurer was accompanied by a staff of four officers.
A communiqué states that it may be taken for granted that the results of the Conference satisfied Admiral Beatty's requirements.

The French Contingent

Paris, November 19.
The French contingent attached to the Grand Fleet when the surrendered German surface ships were escorted to the port of internment has arrived at Rosyth, in the Firth of Forth. It consists of the armoured cruiser *Amiral Aube*, two destroyers and the *Escaig* Henry Magon.—*Havas*.

TERRIBLE GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Devilry That Must Be Punished.

London, November 19.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, referring to the terrible plight of liberated prisoners, says it would be difficult to overstate the misery of these poor Britishers, whose only fault was that they were British. "Swine" and "Dog" were the current manner of addressing them in the prison camps, and kicks and blows with rifle butts were their daily portion. Our men tell of comrades dropping from hunger and dysentery and being beaten with rifles until they got up and went on and died over their work; of men who were refused admission to hospital, being carried out dead from huts while German sentinels stood by laughing; of men with acute dysentery crawling out at night for relief and dying on the ground under the eyes of an indifferent sentry.
The correspondent adds that the imperative need of the moment is to bring home to Herr Ebert, Herr Scheidemann and other Kaiser Socialists that Britain has the power to exact retribution for all this devilry.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Reconstruction Ideas Fundamentally the Same.

London, November 19.
The Prime Minister has telegraphed to President Wilson as follows:—"Heartiest thanks for your cordial and kindly message. I am certain the ideals of our two countries regarding international reconstruction are fundamentally the same and feel sure that at the Peace Conference we shall be able to co-operate to promote peace, liberty and true democracy throughout the world."

HOLLAND TRANQUIL.

Failure of Revolutionary Movement.

London, November 19.
Reuter learns from an unimpeachable source that the situation in Holland is now absolutely tranquil.
M. Troelstra has admitted that the Revolutionary movement has failed. Popular demonstrations of loyalty to the Queen are repeatedly occurring.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

The Figures for Last Month.

London, November 19.
The Admiralty announces that the British merchant tonnage losses in October totalled 84,000 gross tons and the Allied and Neutral combined 93,000 tons.
The sailings of steamships, exceeding 500 tons gross, between the United Kingdom and German ports, excluding cross-channel traffic, totalled 7,500,000 in October.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE IN OPERATION.

Belgians Occupy Antwerp and Brussels.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL OBSERVANCE OF "ARMISTICE DAY."

London, November 20.
A Belgian communiqué states:—The occupation of Antwerp is completed, our troops to-day taking possession of the outer forts. Troops have also occupied Malines, Eppegem and Vilvorde. Brussels, the capital, has now been completely occupied amid the greatest enthusiasm.
Joy of the Population.

London, November 20.
A French communiqué states:—The advances continue, with marked demonstrations of joy by the populations. The material abandoned by the enemy is increasing, also the number of liberated prisoners.

French Appointments.

Paris, November 19.
The French Army, General Pétain commanding, will take possession to-day of Metz.
The retirement of the defeated Germans is accompanied by scenes of joy.
Generals Castelnau and Mangin, Commanding the Tenth Army Corps, will lead their troops into the capital of Lorraine.
General Maunz has been appointed Military Governor of Metz and General Bourgeois Governor of Strasbourg.—*Havas*.

King Albert to Visit Paris.

Paris, November 19.
King Albert of Belgium, replying to a message from President Poincaré, says with great pleasure he accepts the President's invitation to pay a visit to Paris.—*Havas*.

"Armistice Day."

Paris, November 19.
A proposal has been submitted to M. Clemenceau by a delegation of the Administrative Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to make November 11, the day of the signature of the Armistice, an annual festival. M. Clemenceau suggested that the festival should be international and not exclusively French and that negotiations be opened with the Allied Governments instituting a new holiday.

Franco-Belgian Postal Relations.

Paris, November 19.
Postal relations have been established between France and the whole of Belgium for all ordinary and registered correspondence and will soon be for insured letters.—*Havas*.

The Entry into Antwerp.

Amsterdam, November 19.
Belgian troops entered Antwerp to-day amid scenes of great enthusiasm. A solemn reception took place at the Stadhuys.

Marshal Pétain.

London, November 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says General Pétain has been created a Marshal of France.

TOTAL BRITISH MILITARY CASUALTIES.

The Figure Exceeds Three Million.

London, November 19.
In the House of Commons, Mr. MacPherson announced that the British Empire's military casualties were 3,050,000, of which 560,000 were killed.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER TORPEDOED.

London, November 19.
It is officially announced that the mine-sweeper *Ascot* was torpedoed and sunk with all hands on the 10th inst. off the North-East Coast of England. Fifty-three men are missing.

MARSHAL FOCH HONOURED.

Paris, November 19.
Marshal Foch has been elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. He was present at yesterday's sitting and welcomed as the victor in the greatest war in history, in defence of the most sacred of all causes—the liberty of the world.—*Havas*.

CHINESE PEACE DELEGATES.

Japanese Opposition to Dr. Morrison.

London, November 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says the Foreign Minister, Liao Cheng-Hsiang, has been nominated head of the Chinese Delegation to the Peace Conference. The appointment is considered unhappy.
Owing to Japanese opposition, apparently Dr. Morrison is not included in the delegation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

MR. ASQUITH'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

London, Nov. 19.
Mr. Asquith, in London, opened his campaign. He protested against the election as a blunder and a calamity. The fighting soldiers would be unable to vote. He stood as a Liberal, but would support any government democratically grappling with the problems of reconstruction. He favoured Free Trade, whereby we had borne the whole burden of the Alliance. He was prepared to agree to reasonably meeting the susceptibilities of the Irish minority.

POLES OCCUPY POSEN.

Copenhagen, Nov. 19.
A Berlin message states: Polish troops occupy the town and province of Posen. A Polish Soviet is in formation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

TRIBUTES TO THE BRITISH THRONE.

London, Nov. 18.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Premier who is slightly indisposed, moved a resolution of congratulation to H.M. the King. He said he was sure the motion would be carried unanimously and with a full heart. (Cheers.) The world had been passing through a terrible ordeal. The signing of the armistice marked the crowning mercy to the British Empire, the Allies and humanity. We had won a great victory but at a great price. He was not thinking now of the men and women everywhere in the Empire on whose hearts the joy bells fell with a mournful clang because of those who had won victory, but could not return to rejoice therein (Sympathetic cheers); he was thinking rather that the war had broken the 'crust' on which civilisation rested. Consequently Europe to-day was seething with revolution. Nevertheless we could look to the future with hope, courage and confidence—(Cheers)—because our institutions were based on the strongest foundation, namely, consent of the nation. None of these institutions was stronger or rested on a more secure foundation than the Throne. (Cheers.) The Throne was the link which had kept the British Empire together, enabled it to play a glorious part in the war and would make union close. (Cheers.) But the Throne as an institution would have been much less strong but for the character of its occupants. (Cheers.) Since the war nobody had devoted himself more whole heartedly or unselfishly to the great task in which the nation had been engaged than the King, whom the Queen had nobly helped. (Cheers.) Now when Kings are rapidly disappearing phantoms, the King passed daily unescorted through the streets of London, everywhere meeting with tributes of respect, devotion and affection. Those phantom Kings fell because they placed their state on imaginary Divine right. Our King rested secure because the foundation of his throne was the will of the people. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith, who followed, said that when history came to tell the tale of these four years it would recount a story with no parallel in any epic, in any literature. It was a record of everything that humanity could bear, of the extremes of possible heroism and above all of that slow-moving but ultimately irresistible power, of a great ideal. (Applause.) The world had been laid waste. Principalities and powers, to all appearance inviolable, invincible and which seemed to dominate a large part of all mankind, lay in dust. All things had become new. In this cleaning and purging the British Empire had played a worthy part.

Mr. Asquith also paid a great tribute to the Throne. In the crash of Thrones, built, some of them, on unrighteousness, some propped up by a brittle threadwork of convention, the British Throne stood unshaken, broad-based on the people's will and reinforced to an immeasurable degree by the living example of the Sovereign and his gracious consort, who had always felt and shown that they were not to be ministered unto but to minister. (Applause.) Monarchies in these days could be held only as the highest form of public service by understanding, by sympathy, by devotion to the common weal. (Cheers.)
The motion was passed enthusiastically.

GERMAN PLEA FOR EASIER TERMS.

London, Nov. 19.
By wireless the German Government has sent a message to the Allies and America protesting that the conditions of the armistice seriously menace economic conditions on the left bank of the Rhine and its relations with the German territory on the right bank and declaring that if conditions are not alleviated existence will become impossible and Bolshevism inevitable. In order to obviate this it requests the following:—

Normal intercourse on the left bank of the Rhine. Completely normal economic communications between the left bank and the remainder of Germany and foreign countries even during the military occupation.
German owners to exploit as heretofore the coal, potash, ore and mines on the left bank of the Rhine within the old territory of the Empire with permission for transportation up, down and across the Rhine to the right bank. General free use of the Rhine for transports within the old boundary of the German Empire.

Free navigation via Rotterdam and the coast for provisioning Germany via the North Sea and Baltic coasts with coal, potash and food supplies.
Continuation of the industries on the left bank of the Rhine for the use of the remainder of Germany.
Free railway traffic in occupied territory.
Furnishing of electric power from the left to the right bank of the Rhine.

Discharged men liable for military service on the left bank of the Rhine not to be made prisoners of war even if in uniform.

All civil and military organisations on the left bank of the Rhine to be allowed to continue work.
No requisitioning in occupied territories unless absolutely necessary for maintenance of the troops of occupation.

Freedom of telephonic, telegraphic and postal traffic of occupied territories with the right bank of the Rhine and neutrals.

Permission to bring food and fodder from the left to the right bank of the Rhine.

The old frontier of the Empire, including Luxembourg, shall be regarded as the customs boundary and dues leviable by German officials on behalf of the Empire and German prohibitions regarding export, transit and import shall be handled by German officials.

The message declares most emphatically that the surrender of five thousand locomotives and 150,000 wagons makes it impossible to supply the towns with food even for a week. The whole Empire will be stricken with hunger. Finally the continuation of the blockade, especially on the East, will render impossible iron and other transport from the North for German industries, also German coal for Scandinavia, bringing dependent German Scandinavian industries to a standstill; also it will paralyse the North Sea and Baltic fisheries.

The German representatives at Spa were instructed to discuss these urgent wishes with the Allied representatives but were unsuccessful because the Allied representatives had not full powers.

(Continued on Page 7.)

MOTOR FATALITY.

Enquiry at the Police Court.

At the Police Court this afternoon, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, as Coroner, enquired into the circumstances surrounding the death of Cheung Wing Ya, who was killed by being knocked down by motor-car No. 45, belonging to the Far Eastern Motor Car Co., on November 8.

The following composed the jury—Messrs. F. A. Mackintosh (foreman), E. A. Wilkinson and J. Arnold.

Cheung Yun, sister of the deceased, deposed that she was living at No. 95, Third Street, second floor. Deceased was her younger brother, who was not a resident of Hongkong. Deceased came down from the country on the 8th instant. He was a grocer in the country, and was 33 years old. He came down to visit her, and arrived at about 2 p.m. He left the house at 4 p.m. to go to a tea-house in Third Street accompanied by Lai Kan, his cousin, and returned at 4.30 p.m. He again went out at 5 p.m. after having had his meal. She did not know where he was going; he merely told her he was going out.

Inspector MacDonald:—Do you remember making a statement to me that the deceased told you that he was going to the Gas Works to see Lai Kan?

Witness:—I did not say so. Mr. Wolfe (to witness):—Did the Inspector dream of this? Continuing, His Worship said that she told that to the Inspector, and now denied it. She must tell the truth; otherwise he would have to deal with her.

The witness continued and said that the deceased had told her he was going to the Gas Works. Later on as he did not turn up she went to No. 7, Police Station where she was informed that he had been killed. She then went to the Government Civil Hospital Mortuary where she identified the deceased in the presence of the Police and Dr. To. She said no wine was served during the meal.
The enquiry is proceeding.

TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

An Important Announcement.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary informs us that the restrictions placed upon the travelling of women and children to the United Kingdom have been removed. The restrictions upon the issue of passports for outward journeys of women and children from the United Kingdom are still in force.

Dury Lane Pageant.

The recent great pageant at Drury Lane, in honour of Mr. Arthur Collins's 21 years of management, proved not merely a ceremonial success, but a genuine artistic delight. Princess Mary was in the Royal box, and from 2 till nearly 6 a crowded and distinguished house followed the history of the old theatre with unflagging enthusiasm in the scenes and tableaux that Mr. Louis N. Parker had linked together with excellent verse. Mr. Arthur Collins made his first speech from the stage in the whole 21 years. In the course of it he introduced to the audience an old stage-hand who had been at Drury Lane "since the days of Chatterton, nearly 60 years ago."

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Victory March—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Tea—10.15 p.m.

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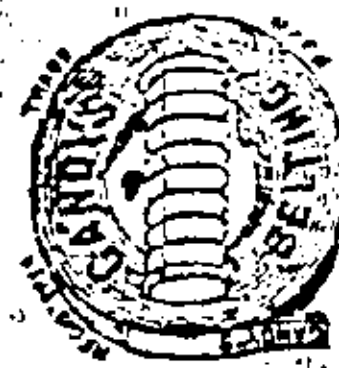
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2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296,

GENERAL NEWS.

The Late Lord Nicholson.
Field-Marshal Lord Nicholson, G.O.B., was buried at Brompton Cemetery recently. Lord Nicholson, who was 73 years of age, had been ill since May. He had a distinguished career in the Army, having served with distinction in India, Egypt, and the South African War. He held, also, the offices of Director General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence at the War Office and was a military member of the Army Council, besides having been Quartermaster-General of the Forces and Chief of the General Staff.

Land Girls at Market.

The land girls' early morning invasion of Covent Garden Market is a sight worth seeing. While most folks are abed these healthy-looking women are on their way to market with produce from the home county farms. "They are a fine lot of girls, and we've got quite accustomed to seeing them about the market," said a fruit salesman yesterday. "One cannot help admiring the business-like way they handle their pairhorse vans and steer them through the congested traffic near the market. They are also very quick at unloading."

Deserter's Den.

After evading the military and police for six months, Edward Hillier, 30, a deserter from the Monmouthshire Regiment, has been arrested at Blaenau, Monmouthshire. It is stated that during the time he has been missing he has been living among the Welsh mountains, moving from place to place to evade his pursuers. In wet weather he took refuge in barns, outhouses, and fowl-houses. When his pursuers finally tracked him down to a dugout in the mountains he was only arrested after an exciting chase. He has now been handed over to the military.

Wife's Tragedy.

"I and my children are victims of a cruel plot. It is no use waiting for Harry. It is better that we should go together." This tragic letter was written by Elisabeth Gregory, of Tottenham, the wife of a wounded private in the R.F.A., before cutting her throat and throats of her two children, aged four and eleven months. Neighbours told the coroner at the inquest that Mrs. Gregory had been suffering from strange delusions. She said that her food was tampered with, and that there was a wireless apparatus at the top of the house so that her conversation could be overheard. A brother-in-law said that the husband had been gassed and blinded, and was now in hospital in France. The women did not seem able to believe that he would regain his sight or get better. The jury found that she committed suicide during insanity, and that the children died by her hand while she was insane.

Helping the Blind to See.

The Journal states that a Polish scientist, named Karp, who is a soldier of the Foreign Legion, is said to have discovered an apparatus which will enable persons blinded by accident, and particularly by wounds received in war, to perceive certain "visible rotations." Karp, who has been especially authorised to go to No. 1 in order to carry out experiments, has constructed a sort of mask which is placed over the face of the blind man and connected to a portable electric induction apparatus. The apparatus comprises prismatic lenses, a chamber for the filtration of luminous rays, and phosphorescent plates. Exactly as foreseen by the inventor, the blind men upon whom experiments were tried perceived successively, instead of the usual yellowish grey, all colours of the spectrum, beginning with red. A natural white light. Shadows and objects in this white light. One of them even distinguished different pieces of furniture, and told the difference between groups of two or three figures, and also indicated the colour of a garden in a brilliant light. The experiments have been momentarily interrupted, but will soon be started again.

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tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front;
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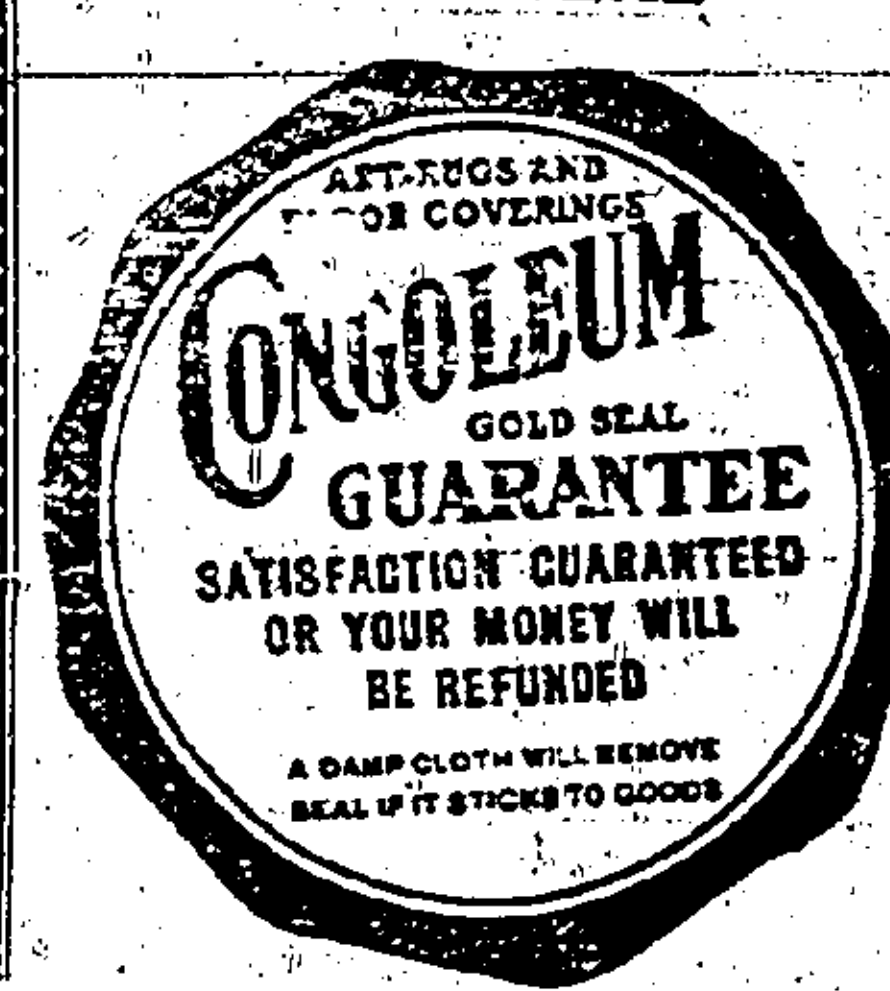
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. F. A. Piesse begs to tender her heartfelt thanks to her numerous friends for their kind expressions of sympathy extended her in her recent sad bereavement and for the many beautiful floral tributes.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

A GLORIOUS SPECTACLE.

If we glance down the pages of history, past and present, we will discover no more stirring or spectacular event than that which is to take place in the North Sea to-day. We will find many stories of conquests and defeats, conquerors and vanquished, surrounded by all the glamour and romance of past ages, and coloured by the glory and splendour which have passed away for ever. We read the stirring stories of Kings and Emperors, their triumphs and defeats, told to future generations by the greatest writers that the world could ever know. We turn the pages of Homer, Virgil, Caesar, all the great historians of the dim past, the middle ages and recent times, but we can find no period to compare with the stupendous days in which we live. There have been times before when Empires have crumbled to the dust, when nations have been destroyed, when the world was filled with bloodshed and the pandemonium of battle, but never to the same extent or under the same conditions as have obtained in Europe for the last four years. Never before has the world looked on while all the great nations have struggled for supremacy, while Europe has been drenched in blood, when all the death-dealing devices of an advanced civilization have employed, so that war has become mere slaughter.

Never before has the issue been so momentous, so pregnant with great possibilities, for it is, in truth, the Liberty of the World that we have been fighting for, and for which we have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of our manhood. Just as this war has been the greatest in the annals of all times, so, in proportion, is the defeat and humiliation of the vanquished. We behold one of the greatest Empires in the world built up and welded together by hundreds of years of struggle and prosperity, utterly shattered and humbled to the dust. Though the details of this most magnificent spectacle in the North Sea are not to hand, it requires very little imagination to picture it to ourselves. On the one hand we have the fleets of the Allies in all their victorious pomp and triumph, formed in battle array to await the German squadron. Not even a Caesar at the head of his gorgeous triumph, entering a conquered town, could vie with the magnificence of this sight. Line on line of brave ships, dreadnoughts, battle cruisers and smaller craft, drawn up with flags flying, proud in the knowledge of conquest and victory.

It must have been indeed a glorious sight. What must have been the feelings of the Germans as they set eyes on this imposing spectacle? Let us look back, for the sake of comparison, to the first days of the war when the mighty German armies were advancing wave on wave over the territories of Belgium and France, and when their great fleets rode at anchor at Kiel, with steam up ready to give battle. Think of their slogan "On to Paris," and all their hopes of world domination. And now the best of their fleet, unarmed and useless, are forced to give themselves up: their armies, shamed and disheartened, are evacuating the country over which they once marched so triumphantly. "So have the mighty fallen." We also remember the great hopes they placed in their submarines, which were to strangle England and bring her to her knees and now we find them ignominiously giving themselves up to the victors. All their efforts, all their frightfulness, all the infamy which they have brought on themselves have availed them nothing. They have for years made of the high seas a place of terror and death and the only reward they gained is the horrible curse of humanity and the knowledge of utter failure. They are paying the price

A "Victory" Bonus?

We are sure that the majority of business employees in Hongkong will be united in the hope that there is something in the report printed by a native paper, and reproduced in our correspondence column to-day, that local firms intend marking the Allied victory by granting special bonuses to members of their staffs. The statement does not require proving that since the war the cost of living in this Colony has risen tremendously, while, generally speaking, there has been no corresponding increase in salaries, due largely to the fact that most employees are on agreements with stipulated emoluments. The other factor justifying "Victory" bonuses is that nearly all the firms here have made big money during the war, and they have made it, too, with greatly reduced staffs, on whom a larger burden of work has inevitably fallen. After all, the employees of any firm are essential men, without whose labours the directive ability of those in charge would be of no avail. At home, there is talk of a fixed number of working hours and a minimum wage; here in Hongkong hours have increased during the war, and, as we say, despite higher cost of living, the standard of salaries has not been materially altered. These are the reasons which warrant the marking of victory in the manner indicated, and we trust that business firms here will sympathetically consider the suggestion put forward.

Still At It.

Two days ago we spoke of the probability of some organized attempt by the Germans to secure a softening of the Armistice and peace terms, and now comes news that even at this late hour of the day, at the very moment of her humiliation, Germany has her agents working in the United States with that end in view. More than that, she is endeavouring to create strife once more between America and Mexico. Thus it becomes evident that the German, wherever he is and under whatever conditions, cannot refrain from his favourite pastime of intrigue and plotting. Simultaneously, the German Government sets forth a tabulated list of its requirements so far as a modification of the Armistice conditions is concerned. There is, in this latter message, a mass of hypocritical pleading in an obvious attempt to gain sympathy by picturing the German people as likely to die of utter starvation if the terms are not materially softened. But the trickery and lying are apparent, for another message shows that the Berlin Government has refused offers of corn from Russia "in view of the Allies' promise to supply Germany." In one breath the Germans profess to regard the Allied conditions as starvation conditions; in the next, they turn down the Russian offer of food because its acceptance is not necessary in view of the Allied "refusal!"

Typical Effrontery.

But we can turn aside from the obvious bluffs which the Germans are trying to work and look at the matter from the point of view of the justice of the enemy request. The Hun, absolutely defeated, have the effrontery to ask for more merciful terms while at the same moment revelations are being made of the disgusting inhuman manner in which Allied prisoners of war have been treated. When we read of some of the facts disclosed in this connection, how can we feel the least measure of sympathy for the brutal German? British prisoners who have dropped down with hunger and dysentery have been beaten with ridas until they got up, went on with their labour and died over their work. The devilish Huns have also laughed at dying Britishers who have been refused admission to hospital. On the release of those who have survived, the Germans, instead of repatriating them in a humane manner, have turned them adrift, starving and ragged, and many have died by the roadside. Yet the people who have been responsible for such terrible crimes as these, now calmly come forward and ask for more merciful treatment. Examination would be the only thing that for a people capable of horrors like these.

DAY BY DAY.

HE THAT DILIGENTLY SEEKETH GOOD PROCEURETH FAVOUR.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the great battle at Oesiphon.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3/16d.

Another Black Sheet.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified yesterday.

To a Correspondent

"A Patient, R.N."—You must observe the rule requiring anonymous correspondents to forward their names, before your letter can be published.

The Peak Tramway.

The temporary terminal stations on the Peak Tramway are to come into use on Sunday, December 1, and not on the 28th inst., as previously announced.

HONGKONG WEDDING.

Mr. W. R. P. Thursfield—Miss G. S. Ritchie.

Much interest was yesterday centred in the wedding of Mr. W. R. P. Thursfield (eldest son of the late Dr. William Thursfield, of Bridgenorth, Shropshire, and Miss Georgina Hope, Jamaica) and Miss Georgina Shearer Ritchie (only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Ritchie, of Aberfeldie, The Peak, Hongkong), which took place at St. John's Cathedral. There was a very large gathering of well-known residents, including H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, who was accompanied by Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, A.D.C. The service was fully choral, Mr. Deaman Fuller being at the organ, while the Rev. V. I. Copley Moyle officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was daintily attired in a dress of white charmeuse satin, trimmed with lace and embroidered with pearls representing white heather. The train was of lace and charmeuse lined with the palest pink chiffon and the wedding veil was of tulle over a wreath of orange blossoms and white heather. The bride carried a charming bouquet of white chrysanthemums and antigon.

Miss Ems Woodcock was in attendance as chief bridesmaid; she wore a becoming dress of powder blue georgette crepe with a hat of black tulle, and carried a pink bouquet. The two other bridesmaids, Misses Ann and Diana Dudwell, were charmingly dressed in white, carrying baskets of pink flowers. The bride's mother was gowned in grey silk poplin inset with embossed panels, petunia shades, worn with a hat of black panne velvet, the bouquet being of petunia coloured chrysanthemums. Mr. R. E. Sedgwick acted as best man. A pretty feature was introduced by Miss Angel Ormiston and the Misses Holyoak, who strewed rose petals in the path of the newly married couple.

After the ceremony, a largely-attended reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, at which the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. To this the bridegroom responded and then the Hon. Mr. S. B. Dodwell gave the toast of the bridesmaids, which was responded to by the best man. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie was proposed by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and replied to by Mrs. Ritchie.

After the reception, the bridal pair left for Fealing, where the honeymoon is being spent. The bride's going away dress was of pale smoky silk poplin, exquisitely embroidered in beads of the same shade, with a narrow band of black panne, trimmed with white crepe. The wedding cake was made by Wessons's Cafe.

ENTERTAINING NAVAL MEN.

Happy Gathering at Naval Canteen.

There was a very happy gathering in the theatre of the Royal Naval Canteen last night, when over two hundred petty officers and men of the Navy were entertained to dinner and a smoking concert by a number of local gentlemen. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and supporting him were the Rev. G. B. Hastings, R. N., Messrs. Young, Rose, Thomson, N. S. Brown, C. E. P. Hay, R. Sutherland, Keigwin, H. Perov Smith, L. E. S. Hodge, W. A. Dowley, A. B. Lowe, A. O. Long and W. Hannibal. The evening was most admirably done by Wiseman's Cafe.

At the conclusion of the dinner a number of toasts were honoured. The Chairman, in proposing "The Navy," said that gathering represented the desire of all present, and many more besides who could not be accommodated in the hall at their disposal, to do honour to the men of the Navy who had preserved the shores of England intact from invasion by the enemy (A voice: "And we will do it again boys") for four long long years of terrible warfare. The censorship, rightly or wrongly, had prevented the people of Hongkong from knowing much of what the Navy had done, but they had heard a great deal in the early days of the war about "der Tag" and Hongkong, which know something about the Germans and something about what "der Tag" meant, felt fully confident that if "der Tag" came and they gave an opportunity to Great Britain's Navy they would have all they asked for. ("Hear, hear," and "They've got it.") Mr. Holyoak then referred to the Battle of Jutland as the only occasion on which the German High Sea Fleet had put to sea, except under the revolutionary flag. (Laughter.) There was no longer any German Fleet and it would be our own fault and the fault of our Allies if for a great many years to come there was any such question as a German Fleet. (Applause.) It was said Mr. Holyoak, their delight to honour that small portion of the greatest Navy the world had ever known or, in all probability, would ever know. (Cheers.) It was combined to defend the Right against Might (Hear, hear) and all that was involved in the remorseless conduct of the war by the enemy, and in defence of the principles accepted by every civilized Power up to the present time. (Applause.) It would take Germany many years to live down the reputation she had earned by her practices on sea and on land. There were occasions when no words could give full utterance to all that the occasion demanded. In proposing the "Health of the Navy" he felt he could not do justice to all that the Navy had done. (A voice: "The Silent Navy" and laughter.) In proposing the toast he included the Auxiliary Navy—(applause)—which meant every fishing boat which in this war had put to sea to retrieve mines and combat the submarine. (Loud applause.)

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, Chief Petty Officer Smith replied, saying how proud he was to belong to the Navy. In peace time they thought the Navy was just for show. There were some cruises that went from place to place, sometimes well inland, just to show the flag. Since then the Navy had not only shown the flag but it had shown its guns, very much to its own advantage. (Applause.) The speaker thanked the fine trips they had afforded during the afternoons and for some trips over to Macao which had been very much appreciated. He also took the opportunity to express thanks on behalf of the Navy for the great efforts made "with regard to this dollar." (Loud applause.) "You know better," he said, "than I do what the dollar means to us. The more pay you get the less dollar." Their own officers and also the military had written and telegraphed home about it and got no satisfaction. Then the men of Hongkong came of whom were present, took the

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

VICTORY BONUS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]
Sir,—The following is a translation from the *True Wan Yat Poo* of Wednesday, 20th November:—"The expected Allied victory being reported, the people of the nations concerned are in great happiness. The Managers of the leading firms in this Colony are giving a demonstration of their appreciation and rejoicing by granting 3 months' salary to their employees, both Europeans and Chinese, as a war bonus. The Government servants are treated in the same manner."

The translation may interest your readers. I hope the report is generally true. I certainly have heard of a few firms, British and French, who are giving a Victory Bonus of three or six months' pay, exclusive of any ordinary annual bonus.

Yours etc.,

Hongkong, Nov. 20th, 1918.

matter up and it was through their efforts that they had got what they had. It was a small concession, yet it was very acceptable (applause) and they hoped to get a further concession later on. (Renewed applause.) The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that that evening spent with the boys in blue would be one of pleasant memories to all present.

The Rev. G. B. Hastings also responded. He compared the dinner of that evening with the dinners they sometimes had with the Grand Fleet on the North Sea, consisting very often of "Fanny Adams and spuds" and such like fare. (Loud laughter.) He also paid a tribute to the hospitality of Hongkong and the work of the men and women of the Colony had done for the war. It was not, he said, only the men at the front who helped to make the Empire, but the men who carried on the business of the Empire and kept trade going. There were a number of residents in the Colony who had all along tried to go to the front, but were unable to do so. It was not only the men at the front who helped to make the Empire, but also the men who stuck to business, and kept trade going. (Applause.) He wished that fact to be known thoroughly, as there were a certain number of people, whom he could best describe as ignorant, who said most ill-advised things in that regard. He concluded by proposing "Our Hosts."

Musical honours being accorded the toast, Mr. R. Sutherland replied. He related how in the days of peace residents of China ports had often regarded the arrival of a British warship as a God-send, and how in the days of the Boxer rebellion the arrival of the Waterwitch (Laughter) was hailed with cheers by anxious residents assembled on the Bund. It was not her guns they cheered, for she had none; it was her men. (A voice: "Hoorsay" and laughter.) He took it upon himself to say that so long as the Navy came to Hongkong and China waters the British residents would be proud to have them as their guests. (Applause) and "Three cheers for Mr. Sutherland, Commodore of the Yacht Club."

Mr. Percy Smith proposed the health of the subscribers to the Tobacco Fund who had sent no less than four million cigarettes to the Army and Navy. He coupled the toast with the name of Mr. Dowley, the Hon. Secretary of the Fund, who also spoke, eulogizing the work of the ladies in this matter, especially Mrs. Arthur.

The toasts concluded, a smoking concert was held. An orchestra from one of H. M. ships contributed admirable selections, while other items were supplied by Messrs. Keigwin, Hannibal Hay, Sutherland, Chief P.E.A. Clements, A. S. Motwing, A. S. Hosmer, Municipal Alder, Painter Morgan, Bicker, Payne, A. S. Love and A. S. Beckwith. Before the gathering broke up, Mr. Holyoak returned to the stage and said: "Hoping to see you again, I am, Sir, yours, P. H. Holyoak."

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Discussing the hereafter in a leading article entitled "What's Over Yonder?" the *Los Angeles Times* informs its readers that among other joys there is "the fascination of the thought that we shall behold the great figures of history when we awake in the Shadow Land—Socrates, Shakespeare, Noah, Moses, Dante, and Don Quixote riding his faithful charger." (The italics are ours.)—*Manchester Guardian*.

A French soldiers' paper, *Nouvel Temps*, prints some hints on how to tell an officer. "First look at his right shoulder. If you find nothing there, look at the lower part of the upper right arm. If no chevrons are seen he is a general, for generals wear their insignia on their hats. If he has no insignia on his hat he is a private, unless he has wings, in which case he is an aviator. Then pass to the left arm, and count chevrons there, omitting the first, which goes with the uniform. Next subtract number of chevrons on his right arm, and multiply by number of stripes around his hat. If result is under 36 he is a Portuguese third lieutenant. When the total is over 36, try again, count chevrons on both arms and multiply by two. If total is between 60 and 66, then the object of your interest is a captain, unless in conversation he tells you he is a major. The top of the hat has important meaning. Red signifies infantry, and blue with gold braid cavalry. If he wears no hat, he may be a Serbian colonel without his hat."

The deaths in such quick succession of Lord Robson and Sir Samuel Evans remove two of the darling children of modern Liberalism. Both of them promised to come to real eminence in politics; both of them became Law Officers, and then rather unexpectedly subsided on to the legal bench, and in so far as one represented Liberal Imperialism and the other what used to be called Little Englandism, they were the complement of one another. Most Law Officers in modern times have been men who studied appearances, men who parted their hair rather carefully and wore white gloves on summer days. Both Lord Robson and Sir Samuel Evans conformed with this custom, though Sir Samuel Evans could only conform with it up to a point, time and the wearing of a wig having deprived him of any hair to part and transformed him into a very likely Franciscan brother or a friar.

The Gold Coast possesses a pugnacious little journal called the *Independent*. It seems that the municipal authorities there are wanting in the go-ahead qualities of an up-to-date town, and the *Independent* is critical: "We hope our readers will bear patiently with us while we recount the dry bones of official red tape and inefficiency in matters which they (the ratepayers) know and feel in reality. Accidents in 1918! What a spectacle its streets present! The traffic in them now is as incongruous a blending as can be found in any other place on the face of the earth. What a clash of medievalism and of the twentieth century! Fowls and peripatetic sheep and goats lord it over the busiest thoroughfares, whilst six-cylinder cars, motor-vans, Harley-Davidsons, and Baby Triumphs streak past. There is much more about absence of sidewalks and absence of litter, and then: "Why are these obsolete methods in vogue not done away with? Why has the municipal authority been so utterly irresponsible in not bringing about a better state of affairs? Why in the name of heaven do they not clean up their streets?"

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Tamba Maru	SATUR. 7th
HAMA	*Kamakura M.	SUN. 8th
	T. 12,400	Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO.	*Nikko Maru	SATUR. 14th
HAMA	T. 9,600	Dec. at 11 a.m.
	*Kifano Maru	SATUR. 18th
	T. 15,980	Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	*Tama Maru	TUESDAY,
	T. 7,000	26th Nov.
	*Bombay Maru	SATURDAY,
	T. 9,950	30th Nov.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay and Cape Town	*Aki Maru	TUES. 26th
	T. 12,300	Nov. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	*Tango Maru	WED. 18th
	T. 13,760	Dec. at 11 a.m.
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal		For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	*Kosoku Maru	WEDNES. 27th Nov.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	*Toyooka Maru	WEDNES. 4th Dec.
	T. 15,210	

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SHANGHAI	Changchow	24th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Taming	24th Nov. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Singan	26th Nov. at noon
SHANGHAI	Sunning	28th Nov. at noon

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Timanook	Java	23rd Nov.	1st Dec.	Amoy, S'hai
Nias	Java	23rd Nov.	6th Dec.	Saigon
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SHANGHAI... Wosang... Sun. 24th Nov. at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG... Lotsang... Wed. 27th Nov. at 8 a.m.

MANILA... Loongsang... Fri. 29th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "WITIN" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Shipbuilding Material for Holland.

The British Government has promised, says a Hague telegram, its consent to the export of 3,000 tons of shipbuilding material for the new Waterway Shipbuilding Company. This material will, with the consent of the Dutch Government, be used for building one British and one Dutch ship.

Submerged Pontoon.

It is now known, says the "Daily Express," that the Germans saved a number of their men in recent retreats across the rivers of France by a new kind of pontoon. It does not rest on the surface of the water, but is submerged just sufficiently to enable the men to walk across it without being floated off. This precaution exposes the troops far less to fire effects than if they walked across in full view in the ordinary way.

A German Sea Raider's Fate.

About the beginning of February, 1917, two enemy raiders, the Wolf and the Seeadler, were sighted in Brazil waters making off, the one towards Cap. Horn and the other in the direction of South Africa. The latter eventually succeeded in reaching home waters but the former did not get further than the South Pacific where she met her fate. It is now, however, hoped to reef at her, as well as several of her victims stranded near by, and a vessel fully equipped with salvage apparatus has been despatched from San Francisco for the purpose.

German Merchant Ship Programme.

There has recently been published in Hamburg a pamphlet giving details of actual German ship construction carried out during the war. These details amplify and on some points correct previous information. The North German Lloyd has completed at Stettin the Columbus and the Hindenburg (each of 35,000 tons) as well as the 16,000-ton vessels Muenchen and Zeppelin, twelve vessels of 12,000 tons, refrigerating steamers of the "City" class, with a speed of 13-14 knots, and destined for post bellum use in the Australian fruit and meat trade. The total amount of new building is said to amount to 350,000 tons.

Big Wages for Chinese Seamen.

We have had brought to our notice, says the "Journal of Commerce," the fact that Chinese seamen in British ports have been offered £19 per month and over for serving on American vessels. Presuming the report to be correct, it is time that the Government made such arrangements with respect to the manning requirements of American vessels in British ports as will obviate the payment of such preposterous wages. Such wages are out of all proportion to the services rendered, and can only lead to jealousy and disquietude amongst British seamen. There is no reason why arrangements cannot be made between the Governments concerned with respect to the supply of seamen in British ports. The attention of the Ministry of Shipping should be drawn to the subject before it assumes a more serious phase.

Appreciations of the Standard Uniform.

As the fact that the standard uniform for the Merchant Service has at last been officially authorised becomes more widely known, a large number of letters are being received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild expressing the members' keen satisfaction that this matter has now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It is felt that another milestone has been reached in the improvement of the status of the profession by this event, and this being one of the avowed objects of the Guild many congratulations have been received on the part which this powerful society has taken in the proceedings. A member writing on this and other subjects to the secretary, goes on to say: "The income tax reduction was also due to the Guild alone. The money we save on that pays the Guild subscription for the year. There is not the slightest doubt that the new 'Guild Gazette' has proved to be an eye opener to members in regard to the work which is being carried on by the society, and it is safe to say that the work accomplished during the past year, as shown by the 'Guild Gazette,' has proved to be a most successful one." The previous records of the Guild, they may say, have been

SHIPPING.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

Steamship Owners, Brokers for the Sale, Purchase, Construction and Chartering of Steamers. Marine Insurance, etc., etc.
Coalmine Owners also Bunker Coal Contractors.
Best Japanese Coal always in stock.
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(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.)
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NOTICE.

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DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
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Telephone 300. P. N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
GERMAN DEVLRY.

Shameful Treatment of British Prisoners.
London, Nov. 19.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters reports under yesterday's date: Thousands of war prisoners, mostly British, are entering France daily. I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness, hunger and misery. When the camps at Farbach and elsewhere on the Rhine were broken up, the prisoners, mostly captured in the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek the help of their Allies. They started to walk distances of from 50 to 60 miles and were not given food, not even a mouthful of bread. They had no money and were in shameful rags. The soles were dropping off their boots or they wore clogs, without socks. They left in droves of hundreds in charge of officers and soldiers who deserted after a few hours. The weather is very cold and many died on the roadside a few miles from friends. When the survivors entered the French lines the Frenchmen, hardened to horrors of war, were horrified to see men in such plight. It is undoubted that the British were made to suffer thus intentionally. All the prisoners, of whatever nationality, agree that the British were worse treated than the others at all German camps.

Indescribable Misery.
London, Nov. 19.
A French communiqué states: Our advance has continued. The enemy abandoned enormous material, locomotives, parks of automobiles and magazines. Thousands of Anglo-French, Russian and Italian prisoners are entering our lines in a state of indescribable misery. We solemnly entered Saarbrücken, Dreize and Morehange. We are nearing the Rhine between Neuf-Brisacs and the Swiss frontier.

An American official report states: The Third Army occupied Virton, passed Spincourt, Longuyon and Conflans, entered the fortress of Longwy and occupied Briey.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The German Negotiators.
Amsterdam, Nov. 18.
A Berlin message says that the Foreign Minister, Dr. Solf and State Secretary Erzberger have been deputed to inaugurate peace negotiations.

War Cabinet Meeting.
London, Nov. 18.
The Press Bureau states that the Maharaja of Bikanir, with Sir P. P. Sinha, attends the Imperial War Cabinet preparatory to the Peace Conference.

More German Intrigue.
Washington, Nov. 19.
It is officially stated that there are many evidences of pro-German propaganda being resumed in the United States, designed to influence the peace terms. A concerted movement is proceeding aimed to make the nation forget Germany's course during the war. The Government has interned some Germans since the armistice. German representatives in various parts of the world are still actively engaged in creating hostility toward the Allies and the United States. Eckhardt, the notorious German ambassador at Mexico City, is again doing his utmost to strain relations between Mexico and the United States by publishing misleading articles in a semi-official Mexican newspaper.

President Wilson's Attendance.
London, Nov. 19.
President Wilson goes to Paris shortly after the opening of Congress on December 2nd.

It is officially announced that the President proposes to take part in the discussion on the settlement of the main features of the Peace Treaty, whereat he is necessarily consulted. He will be accompanied by the delegates sitting as representatives of the United States and it is unlikely that he will remain throughout the entire Conference.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Old Regime Still Existing.
London, Nov. 18.
The constitution of the German Government is still vague. The new Socialists' Government now calls itself the Council of National Plenipotentiaries, and announces appointments of Chiefs and sub-Chiefs of State Departments who are mostly those who were Ministers under Prince Max, including Dr. Solf, Foreign Office. The precise relationship of these Chiefs to the "Plenipotentiaries" is not clear.

Hindenburg Protected.
Copenhagen, Nov. 19.
It is reported in a Berlin that the Soviet at Cassel has issued a proclamation taking Marshal Hindenburg, who is now in Cassel, under its special protection.

Soviet Congress Meets.
London, Nov. 19.
A Berlin message states: Wells, the new commander at Berlin, addressing a Congress of Soviets, said there was no fear of a reactionary counter-revolution. Bands of Bolshevik terrorists plundering Berlin suburbs would be ruthlessly suppressed. The Congress resolved to form Volunteer Guards of ex-soldiers to protect life and property. Also to expel Herr Liebknecht from Berlin if he continues his agitation among the barracks.

Forwarder's announcement.
The formation of a bourgeois Republican party comprising Progressives and National Liberals.

Russian Offer Refused.
Copenhagen, Nov. 19.
It is reported from Berlin that the Russian Soviet Government offered Germany, even but the German Government rejected the offer in view of the Allies' promise to supply Germany.

Foodstuffs from America.
Amsterdam, Nov. 20.
Herr Ebert announced that ships are being immediately sent in readiness to fetch promised foodstuffs from America.

The Naval Surrender.
London, Nov. 19.
It is now arranged that the German warships will surrender to the British in British waters on Nov. 21st. The King will then visit the Grand Fleet to receive the ships.

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Agent	To be Dispatched
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Swatow and Bangkok	Luchow	B. & S.	21 Nov.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	22 Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	D. L. Co.	22 Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Taira M.	N. Y. K.	23 Nov.
Tientsin	Haichow	B. & S.	23 Nov.
Shanghai	Changchow	B. & S.	23 Nov.
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	24 Nov.
Swatow and Singapore	B. & S.	24 Nov.	
Shanghai	Taining	B. & S.	24 Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	D. L. Co.	25 Nov.	
Shanghai	Haifan	D. L. Co.	25 Nov.
Haiphong	Tikini	J. C. L.	25 Nov.
Shanghai	Loksang	J. M. Co.	27 Nov.
Manila	Sunning	B. & S.	28 Nov.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	29 Nov.
Amoy and Shanghai	Bombay M. N. Y. K.	30 Nov.	
Saigon	Tjimonok	J. C. L.	1 Dec.
Saigon	Schiedyk	J. C. L.	1 Dec.
Saigon	Nias	J. C. L.	6 Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	7 Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	7 Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	14 Dec.
Java	Tikini	J. C. L.	20 Dec.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitaro M.	N. Y. K.	18 Jan.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:
Chongking Yeeseah 7, from Shanghai.
Kinfuo Kaechain Naikal, from Shanghai.
Cameron Netherlands Trading Society, from Yokohama.
Yanon, from Kobe.
Wroe, from Yokohama.
K. O. Har Chinese Y. M. C. A. from Shanghai.
Chu Lip Tong, 276, Des Voeux Road Central, from Olongapo.
Wyatt Passenger, Tanyo Maru Co Nippon Yusen Kaisha, from Shanghai.
Yantai, from Shanghai.
Nishioke Suzuki, from Kobe.
Samyik, from Shanghai.
Miss Chenwong, 3rd Floor, 37 Douglas Street (2) from Shanghai.
Francia, from Shanghai.
T. KING.
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 15, 1918.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the Shanghai Office of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. states that the **COLCLOMBIA**, Voyage 8, outward, sailed from that Port on Saturday, November 16th 1918 for Manila, and will be due here about November 25th 1918.
The **SCORPION** Chartered Steamer, **KKY**, West Ind. Vessel, on the 25th instant, and is due at Hongkong about the 15th December.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

CHINA

From **SAN FRANCISCO**, **HONOLULU**, **JAPAN PORTS**, **SHANGHAI** & **MANILA**.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bill of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from Company's Stevedores, lighters into which all the cargo is being landed.
Cargo remaining on lighters on and after Tuesday, 19th inst. will be landed into Godown at consignees' risk and expense and cargo undelivered on and after Saturday, 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.
All broken, charged and damaged cargo will be landed and examined at the Company's Godown on Friday, 22nd inst., at 10 a.m.
No claim will be entertained after the goods have left the Company's lighters or Godown and all claims must be presented within three weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No fire insurance whatever will be effected, insured or not.
O. H. RITTER.
Sole Agent,
Prince's Building, Ground Floor,
Hongkong, 17th November, 1918.

TO SAIL

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

COMPANY

S.S. "PROVIDENCE"

Will have prompt despatch for **SAIGON**.

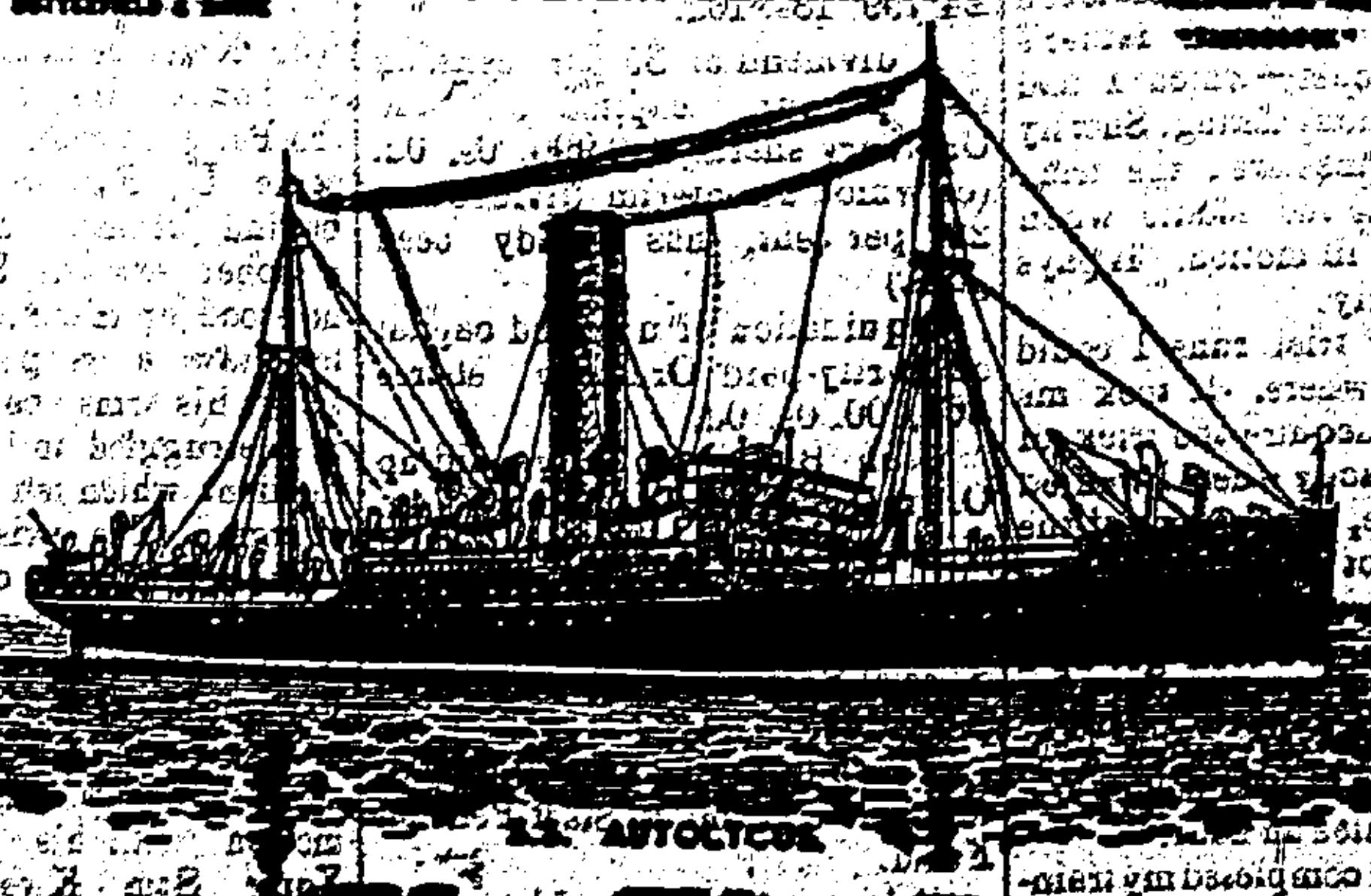
Particulars for Freight only Apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

3, Queen's Building,

Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co. of Hongkong Ltd.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION



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LADIES'

DRESSMAKERS & OUTFITTERS

2ND FLOOR

The Sincere Co.

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

DEPT. MEAT, BREAD, BUTTER, EGGS

DEPT. MEAT, BREAD, BUTTER, EGGS

DEPT. MEAT, BREAD, BUTTER, EGGS

DEPT. MEAT, BREAD, BUTTER, EGGS

DEPT. MEAT, BREAD, BUTTER, EGGS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.

London, Nov. 18.

In the House of Commons as question time Mr. Balfour stated that the German forces in Rumania, contrary to International Law, recently made Rumania a base for beligerent action against the Allies. The Government declined all responsibility for any acts of war which might be imposed on them by the presence of enemy forces in Rumania.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Government had been informed that the deliberate policy of the Bolshevik Government in Russia was the extermination of all non-supporters of their regime.

Mr. A. Ponsonby declared that we ought not to embark on military operations solely for stirring up Russia against the Bolsheviks.

Lord Robert Cecil replied that it was impossible to give a pledge but the Government certainly was not disposed to entangle this country at the close of a great war in serious military operations though Bolshevik offences against England more than justified us in seeking redress by arms. Sympathising with the Armenians Lord Robert Cecil said the military were endeavouring to supply foodstuffs immediately. As regards Turkish rule we could not permit evil forces to remain predominant in Constantinople and must secure the absolute freedom of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Turks had proved to be utterly incapable of ruling subject races and the object of the Government was to secure their full liberation.

Dr. Macnamara stated that it had not been possible to seize or examine the cruiser Hampshire. She was destroyed by a mine. The Government saw no reason after its decision not to publish the report of the official inquiry.

Mr. H. Page Croft asked for a definite statement that the peace terms would include full reparation by Germany, including the cost of the war to the Allies.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that no definite statement can be made at present. The question must be left to the decision of the Government.

Sir Richard Cooper: Will the Commons be given an opportunity of expressing its opinion before the appointment of the British delegates to the Peace Conference is confirmed?

Mr. Bonar Law replied "No."

DEMOBILISATION OF THE ARMY.

London, Nov. 19.

The War Office states that the military situation does not admit of the commencement of demobilisation, excepting limited numbers required for industrial reconstruction.

HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

Budapest, Nov. 19.

A Hungarian Republic has been proclaimed.

GIRL DESPATCH RIDERS.

How they are trained.

It was a proud day for me when I was "passed out" as a "motor despatch, R.A.F."

I had had a fortnight's training with a motorcar firm. I had never touched a motor-bicycle in my life, and when I was given a book and saw that the engine appeared to be made up of nearly a thousand parts I was bewildered. But an hour's talk with an expert made it plain that the whole of them were controlled by about six levers and handles, and when I had mastered these I knew the secrets of the motor-bicycle.

Soon I was taken out for a trial run. The instructor sat in the side-car and started the engine, and as the bicycle moved off he called to me spring into the saddle. I fell on the ground, barked my knees and scratched my hands, and ruined father's cycling breeches—which I had borrowed without asking. Shortly afterwards I mastered the trick of leaping into the saddle when the bicycle is in motion. It pays to learn it early.

After a few trial runs I could drive her anywhere. It took me some time to acquire the trick of pulling up exactly where I wanted—for instance, at the door of the garage and not either on this side of it or ten yards beyond it. On the country roads I soon got up a good speed, and it seems so easy to ride fast that even now I am dubious when the dial points to a speed of 25 miles an hour.

When I had completed my training I was sent to Army Headquarters in my district and a sergeant put me through my paces. He asked me a score of questions about the engine, the use of oil and petrol, the meaning of the levers and handles, and then got into the sidecar and told me to start the engine and jump on. I ran him round the aerodrome, out into the country and back again, and at the end he said I was "passed out."

Now I am a full-blown "motor despatch"—taking pilots out to their work, carrying mechanics to damaged machines, running slightly injured officers to the doctor's or the infirmary, inspecting visiting officers at the station, and taking despatches to neighbouring towns.

Like the work. It is very interesting, and I am enjoying it very much. I am now a full-blown "motor despatch"—taking pilots out to their work, carrying mechanics to damaged machines, running slightly injured officers to the doctor's or the infirmary, inspecting visiting officers at the station, and taking despatches to neighbouring towns.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.

At the eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Company held at the Head Office, 18 St. James' Street, London, S.W., on the 3rd day of July, 1918, the following report of the working of the Company for the year ending 30th December, 1917, was laid before the meeting:—

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account is £130,415. 0s. 8d. and after deducting an interim dividend on Preference shares paid on 1st July, 1917, amounting to £4,799. 5s. 1d. there remains a sum of £125,615. 15s. 1d. which the Directors recommend be appropriated as under:—

A final dividend on the Preference shares amounting to £4,799. 15s. 1d.

A dividend of 35 per cent on the paid-up capital on the Ordinary shares £10,990. 0s. 0d. (of which an interim dividend of 22½ per cent. has already been paid.)

Liquidation of uncalled capital on partly-paid Ordinary shares £88,600. 0s. 0d.

Cash bonus on fully paid-up Ordinary shares £4,868 13s. 4d.

An addition of £48,000 0s. 0d. to a General Reserve Fund, which is an addition to the Special Reserves on Departmental Accounts.

To appropriate £2,500 0s. 0d. to create a Grant to Staff Pension Fund.

Balance £4,259 2s. 11d. to be carried forward to next year's account.

The agents for the above Company in Hongkong are the Union Trading Company, of Prince's Building.

all the pallor out of my eyes and giving me the appearance of a martyr, and I am loathing what the war means to these splendid boys who go up half-a-dozen times a day with their lives in their hands and yet with a smile on their faces.

There is only one saddening circumstance. I have worn out a second pair of breeches, and as he has looked at his new ones he has said "I am wondering how long they will last."

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

To-day's Supreme Court Trials.

The November Criminal Sessions opened this morning at the Supreme Court cases being heard by the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies, K.C.) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice R.H.J. Gompertz.) The indictments included charges of robbery, child stealing and soliciting to shoot with intent to resist arrest.

A Yau-mat Robbery.
Li Loi, alias Li Choi, was charged with robbery at Yau-mat on March 29, soliciting to shoot with intent to resist arrest, and with soliciting to assault with intent to resist arrest on November 4, at Yau-mat.

The Attorney General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp), with whom was Mr. Leo Longinotto, appeared for the Crown.

Prisoner was undefended, and pleaded not guilty on all counts. The following jury was called:—Messrs. J. J. Judah, W. A. Cornwell, F. Gomes, I. da Rocha, P. D. Sutherland, O. A. B. Brooke, and A. B. F. Raven.

Opening the case, the Attorney General said the prisoner was charged with two crimes, there being three counts. The first crime was robbery with other persons, which was known as gang robbery. On March 29 last, a money changer was in his shop in Yau-mat when at about 8 p.m. some men came in pretending that they wished to change some money. One of the men produced a revolver and pointed it at the money-changer who ran away. The men then rifled his shop, stealing £400. The men were chased but were not caught.

The master of the shop would prove that a robbery took place. The peculiar feature of this case was that the only evidence they had that prisoner was one of the robbers was his own confession which was made under circumstances which he (the Attorney General) thought the jury would consider satisfactory as showing that he made it after due consideration and after he had been cautioned as to the effect of anything he might say, and they would be satisfied that the confession was true. He said "I did take part in snatching the money. Yung Sam Kwei did not take part." The other crime was that of inciting another man to attack the police when they came to arrest him. That was on November 4, on which date the police arranged to arrest him in a certain tea house in Yau-mat. A man named Li Fat who was not a policeman was to go into the house and sit down. He was to be accompanied by a detective who could assist in the arrest if prisoner tried to get away when he saw the Police coming. This man Li Fat acted in a very courageous manner and went to a table, prisoner and the man Yung Sam Kwei being further inside the house. He there waited for the Police to come and when they came Li Fat went and stood behind prisoner's chair. When prisoner saw the Police coming he stood up made a motion as if to draw a weapon but Li Fat threw his arms about him. The man struggled and then came the incident which led to the second charge. The prisoner shouted "Shoot him" two or three times. There was evidence that the word "Shoot" was used and Li Fat would say that the man who used it was the prisoner. He would also say that prisoner made a motion with his head towards Yung Sam Kwei. Li Fat, managed to twist prisoner round, placing him between himself and the other man, thus using him as a shield. The other man pulled out a revolver but no shots were fired. The Police came in and after a severe struggle the prisoner was overpowered. A loaded revolver was found close to the table and was claimed by prisoner. Another revolver also loaded was found and this had apparently been thrown away by Yung Sam Kwei. It was a matter for congratulation that they were not here to-day to try a charge of murder. They had loaded revolvers, no doubt for a very definite purpose which prisoner expressed when he called on the other man to shoot the man who was arresting him. It was only owing to the presence of the Police that the Yung Sam Kwei was not shot.

Before the Puisne Judge, Chiu Ming and Li Yi were charged with stealing a child named Lo Ki Kwong at Yau-mat on September 5, and with harbouring the child.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared to prosecute and the prisoners were undefended, pleading not guilty.

The following jury was called—Messrs. L. P. Vincent, J. June, H. Allen, J. N. E. Vieri, A. E. Martin, G. da Silva and H. B. Petrie.

Opening the case, the Crown Solicitor stated that the boy who was kidnapped lived with his parents at 350, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, and worked in Hongkong for his father, who was a permit writer, running errands for him. At night time he went back to his parents' house. On September 4th, after the boy had finished his work, he went to his house and his mother sent him out on an errand in Yau-mat. On completing his mission, the boy returned to the house but found his mother absent, so he strolled along to the Po Hin Theatre. While waiting there he apparently became very tired and went to sleep on the hillside.

He slept there all night and in the morning returned to his house, but again found that his mother was away. The jury would be told that the boy's mother was scouring Yau-mat for her son. The boy went back to the Po Hin Theatre, where he met the two accused and another man who asked him whether he wanted work. He replied that he did, but he wanted to be paid at least \$1.80 a month. The first prisoner said he was starting a business in Macao and wanted assistance. He then took the boy to a house where he slept the night in a room which was devoid of furniture. The principal attendant of the house would tell the jury that the room occupied by the prisoners contained no furniture. The boy was kept there for the night and the next morning was taken away on the Yau-mat ferry by four people, including the first and second prisoners. He was then taken on the Macao steamer by the two prisoners and another man, but the first prisoner left after he had paid the fares. He was kept in a house in Macao for several days where he was "viewed," as he termed it by several people, the assumption being that he was taken to Macao for the purpose of being sold.

On September 9, the first prisoner went to Macao and the next day the Macao police, acting on information received, arrested both of them. When charged at the Police Station, they denied absolutely that they were harbouring the boy and the first prisoner said he was just on the point of bringing him back to Yau-mat with the intention of leaving him over to the Police.

Evidence was then called that these prisoners would have drawn him and they might have had someone killed or certainly someone seriously injured. The prisoner struggled very violently even after he was held by the Police and they had great difficulty in securing him. That showed the state of his mind. He was in a violent state of mind, that in which a man would call out "Shoot him!" He admitted having called upon Yung Sam Kwei to strike someone, but not to shoot. He (the Attorney General) submitted that the men had these loaded revolvers in order to shoot anyone who tried to arrest them. He asked the jury to find the prisoner guilty on the second count. He admitted the third count. These circumstances reacted upon the first count, the only evidence on which was his own confession. Why did he make such an evident attempt to get away from the Police on November 4, why was he armed and why did he call upon his companion to shoot the Police? It must have been that he knew he was guilty of some crime for which the Police wanted to arrest him and that crime, the Attorney General submitted, was that of March 29, which he admitted at the Police Station but now denied. Evidence was then called.

Prisoner was found guilty and was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, to begin on duration of the sentence he is now serving.

Alleged Kidnapping.
Before the Puisne Judge, Chiu Ming and Li Yi were charged with stealing a child named Lo Ki Kwong at Yau-mat on September 5, and with harbouring the child.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared to prosecute and the prisoners were undefended, pleading not guilty.

The following jury was called—Messrs. L. P. Vincent, J. June, H. Allen, J. N. E. Vieri, A. E. Martin, G. da Silva and H. B. Petrie.

Opening the case, the Crown Solicitor stated that the boy who was kidnapped lived with his parents at 350, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, and worked in Hongkong for his father, who was a permit writer, running errands for him. At night time he went back to his parents' house. On September 4th, after the boy had finished his work, he went to his house and his mother sent him out on an errand in Yau-mat. On completing his mission, the boy returned to the house but found his mother absent, so he strolled along to the Po Hin Theatre. While waiting there he apparently became very tired and went to sleep on the hillside.

He slept there all night and in the morning returned to his house, but again found that his mother was away. The jury would be told that the boy's mother was scouring Yau-mat for her son. The boy went back to the Po Hin Theatre, where he met the two accused and another man who asked him whether he wanted work. He replied that he did, but he wanted to be paid at least \$1.80 a month. The first prisoner said he was starting a business in Macao and wanted assistance. He then took the boy to a house where he slept the night in a room which was devoid of furniture. The principal attendant of the house would tell the jury that the room occupied by the prisoners contained no furniture. The boy was kept there for the night and the next morning was taken away on the Yau-mat ferry by four people, including the first and second prisoners. He was then taken on the Macao steamer by the two prisoners and another man, but the first prisoner left after he had paid the fares. He was kept in a house in Macao for several days where he was "viewed," as he termed it by several people, the assumption being that he was taken to Macao for the purpose of being sold.

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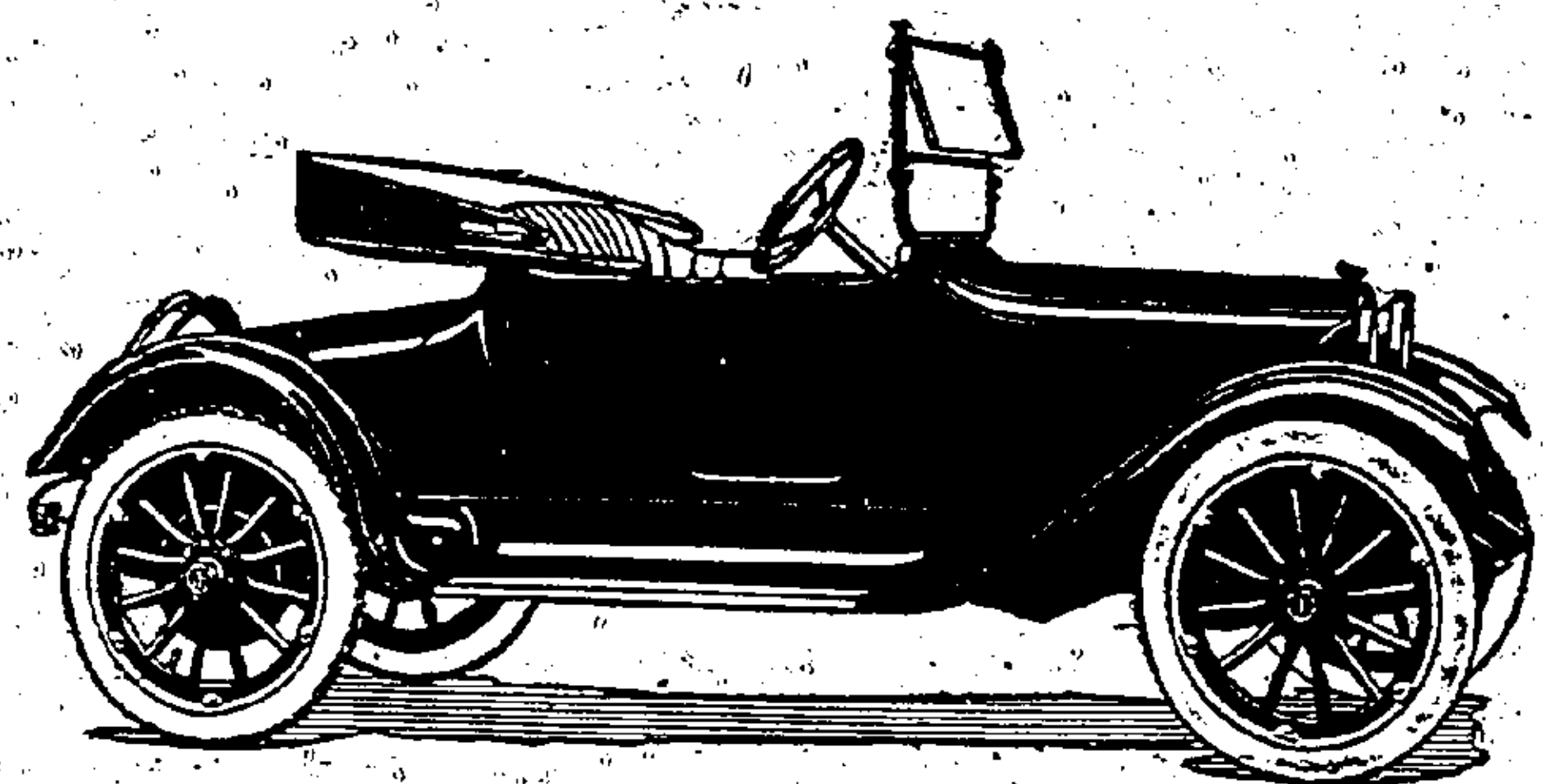
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Tel. 695.

AN OMEN FROM CHINA.

(Translated from the Chinese).

From Nanking, at the close of the Taiping rebellion, all the golden glories of the Southern Dynasties (4th, 5th and 6th centuries, A.D.) had been completely wiped out. When Tsao Kuo-fan had recovered the city (1864), he set to work to replant flowers and trees. Then once more it became possible to pass through a splendor of peach-blossom and enjoy the beauty of the river, with its bevy of pink-cheeked damels as of old, and the music of flute and guitar. The following poem on the subject is from the pen of a Mr. H., a native of Anhui—

Towards the White Gate I am bent,
Led by love of flowers and scent.
Now I linger at the door
Where we quaffed our wine of yore.

Now I see old scenes arise,
Taking shape before my eyes,
And with brush I limn the bliss
Of gay flowers amid the haze.

Now a friend or two I bring,
And we're off to seek the spring.
Once again I cross the ridge
Of the famous Red Rail bridge;
But alas—day, alas!

All the windows which we pass,
Lately set, have sprung to life.
Since those days of bloody strife,
Now we haste to get affairs
Tidied and woe aboard the boat.

Then we hear a grumbler say
"Blast the alms are all away!"
Little knowing spirits all
Are responsive to the call
Of a sympathetic heart,
And incontinently start
From the music-making boughs
Where their larking-place they made.

Both prisoners were found guilty and the first was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, while the second was given two years.

Forgery.
Fang Kuo pleaded guilty before the Puisne Judge to forging a document. The Attorney General submitted that the prisoner was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment.

THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

Its Associations with China.

On the occasion of the hostile attack at Mouvaes, on the 17th Sept. a corporal and six men of the 1/5th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, 52nd Division, forming the garrison of one of our posts just north of the village, was surrounded and believed to have been captured. During the two days in which the Germans were in occupation of Mouvaes this party, in fact, maintained their position with great gallantry and inflicted many casualties on the enemy. On the night of the 19th-20th inst., when Mouvaes was retaken by our troops, the whole party regained their unit without loss.—Sir D. Haig's communique.

The old 71st and 74th Regiments, now known as the Highland Light Infantry, date their birth years from 1777 and 1787 respectively. The former was one of a group of Scottish regiments raised by patriotic noblemen and gentlemen upon the news of the disaster of Culloden. The latter was one of four battalions called into existence ten years later to resist the aggression of Tippecoo Sahib. Since then they have been distinguished at the Siege of Chitaur, in India, in the Peninsula War and in many other engagements in all parts of the world. In the late seventeen of last century the regiments were at Hongkong, and any one who witnessed the first occasion on which the Pipes played through the streets of Victoria is not likely to forget the Chinese enthusiasm and appreciation of the pipes. Amongst the soldiers in those days was a certain Macdonald, who was subsequently killed at the Battle of Waterloo.

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POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per CHANGGOW, 21st Nov.
Australia via Manila—Per CHANGGOW, 21st Nov.
Europe via Nagasaki—Per OYUOPO, 23rd Nov.
Straits—Per NIZAM, 25th Nov.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, 21st Nov., 1 p.m.
Philippines—Per YUGGANG, 22nd Nov., 3 p.m.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—Per MIDJARI, 22nd Nov., Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd November.
Tientsin—Per HUIHONG, 23rd Nov., 2 p.m.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHANGGOW, 23rd Nov., 5 p.m.
Swatow and Straits—Per TAMING, 23rd Nov., 5 p.m.

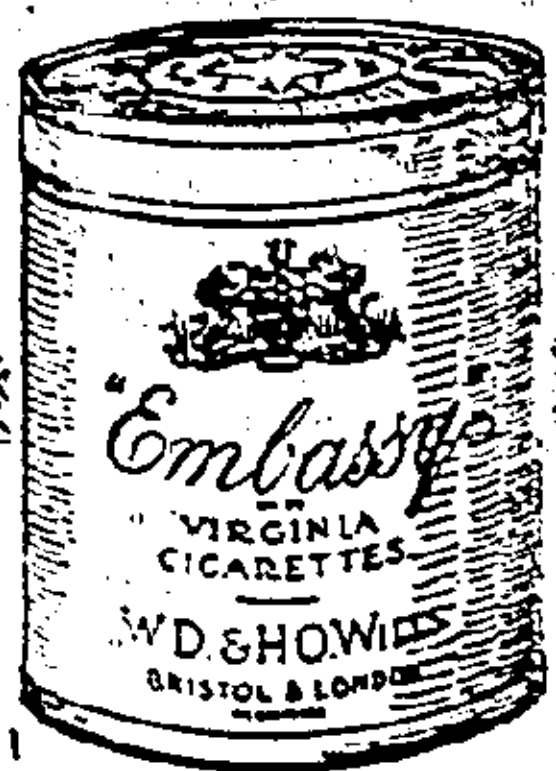
SUNDAY, 24th November.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—Per AMAKUBA, 24th Nov., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 26th November.
Shanghai & South China—Per CHANGGOW, 26th Nov., 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Central & S. America, & Europe via San Francisco—Per TAYO, 26th Nov., Reg. 1.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 28th November.
Shanghai & N. China—Per CHANGGOW, 28th Nov., 10 a.m.
Shanghai & South China—Per CHANGGOW, 28th Nov., 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 29th November.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-HONG, 29th Nov., 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 30th November.
Straits—Per CHANGGOW, 30th Nov., 1 p.m.
Australia via Manila—Per CHANGGOW, 30th Nov., 1 p.m.
Europe via Nagasaki—Per OYUOPO, 30th Nov., 1 p.m.



Embassy

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VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES.

Such Cigarettes can only be offered by
Manufacturers possessing a Staff of Experts
who have had many years' experience in
the manufacture of High Class Cigarettes.

The Cigarette de Luxe

Stocked by all High Class Tobacconists.

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ACTION

HERE is a story of Action, none more noble, thrilling, daring, self-sacrificing in the history of the war. These men went out on the eve of St. George's Day 1918 to do two things—to stop, in some measure, the German submarine menace and to prove yet once again to all the world that the British Navy is the same in spirit, the same in genius, the same in noble self-sacrifice as it was in the days of Nelson and far down the ages. And they did them both. They succeeded with the fullest measure of brilliant success. They went out to greet what they regarded as **certain death**, they stormed the breakwater of Zeebrugge, blocked the Bruges Canal and inscribed such a story of **action** on the annals of the great war as will be told and retold long after the present generation has passed from the scene. They made history. Did they hesitate? No. Had they hesitated the great adventure would have failed.



Now, it is **your** turn to act. Thousands of young fellows have been maimed in this war. The heroic, noble and monumental work of restoring the wounded to their wonted activities typifies the great human and humane side of the struggle. We have won a great victory, but at a terrible price. The work of healing the human wreckage calls for all the help and support—all the **action**—that true allegiance to the cause of civilization can give. Do not hesitate. There was no hesitation on the part of the boys. Signalise your appreciation of all they have done for you by a little self-sacrifice for them. They will appreciate it; and don't forget that you cannot give too much.

Heather Day, St. Andrew's Fair and the War Bond Drawing offer an unique opportunity for residents of Hongkong to send a Victory Offering to help the great work of the hospitals.

Make the 29th November
a day to remember.

**HEATHER DAY
ST. ANDREW'S FAIR**

BUY
ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

ENTERTAINMENT

Here We Are Again! "THE STUNTS"

(Presented by Mr. P. A. Rosario)

AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL

on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th
at 9 p.m.

in aid of the "HEATHER DAY" Fund

Come and see the Fun	Entirely New Musical Programme presented	"My Lord In Livery"	Scots Songs, Dances, Reels, Jigs.
----------------------	--	---------------------	-----------------------------------

Prices of Admission

DRESS CIRCLE, \$3.00. STALLS, \$3.00.
GALLERY & PIT, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

Here We Are!
What's This Day?

T

Stands for the Tommies wounded
in the Scottish Hospitals.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

November, 21st, 22nd 23rd and 24th.

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episodes 5 & 6

MORE THRILLING THAN EVER

BRITISH and AMERICAN GAZETTES.

HAROLD LLOYD

IN
LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE.

COMING SOON

The classic & character Dancers & Singers:
MISS S. POTAPOWICH & MISS R. TUSHYNKA.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

WISEMAN'S

DINNER DANCE

SATURDAY next,

November, 23rd 1918.

DINNER	\$1.00
DANCE	\$1.00

Tables may be reserved.

Manager D. M. GOODALL.

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SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

will hold
Their 35th Annual "Al Fresco
Fete"

in the Compound of the Roman
Catholic Cathedral on SUNDAY
—8TH DECEMBER, from 9 P.M.
to 11.30 P.M.
Admission \$1.

Each ticket of admission is
entitled to a souvenir if presented
at the Souvenir Stalls on the
evening of the Fete only.

Tickets can be had from
MESSRS KELLY & WALSH.

In the afternoon from 3 p.m.
to 7 p.m. Children's Stalls will
be opened and Tea & Cakes will
be served—Admission Free.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Sheen, Messers,
Wing at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by
Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, 27th November,
1918,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at No. 9 Fumphyre Buildings,
Kowloon.

The Whole of the Valuable
Household Furniture

comprising:—

Chesterfield sofa and arm-
chairs (with loose covers), lady's
teak desk, pile carpets and rugs,
Madras muslin curtains, fine
blackwood cabinets, blackwood
tables, flowerstands, teapots, joss
table and hall chairs, Japanese
lacquered desk and cherrywood
seat, fine bronze figures and
vases, brass flower pots, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table
and chairs, teak sideboard,
Chenille table cover, glass and
crochery ware, cutlery etc., etc.

Teak wardrobes, teak bed
steads, teak washstand and toilet
table, chest-of-drawers, Teak
and silk screens, etc., etc.

Pantry and Kitchen requisites
Also

A fine collection of Ivory
carvings and Japanese water-
colours.

On view from Tuesday, the
26th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
Catalogue will be issued.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED.—Elephants,
Lions, Tigers for the
"Zoo"; also Geese,
Turkeys, Poultry,
Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits,
Dogs, Cats, etc., the
latter to be sold. Com-
municate with A. R.
Taylor, No. 4 Govern-
ment Quarters, Park

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CON-
DITIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on
Tuesday, the 26th day of Novem-
ber, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of Two Lots of Crown
Land at Hung Hom in the
Colony of Hongkong for a term
of 75 years, with the option of
renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Approximate Feet	Annual Rent	Unit Price
1	100	Lot 100	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$10
2	101	Lot 101	100 feet by 100 feet	10,000	\$100	\$10

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS
will be held at the Offices of the
Company, St. George's Building,
No. 6 Cornsought Road, Victoria,
on THURSDAY the 28th day of
November, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for
the purpose of receiving a State-
ment of Accounts and the report
of the General Managers for the
year ending 31st July, 1918,
and electing a Consulting Com-
mittee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED
from 23rd to 28th of November,
1918, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



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Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
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OF ALL KINDS.